
A Glossary on Violent Conflict

Terms and Concepts Used in Conflict Prevention, Mitigation, and Resolution in the Context of Disaster Relief and Sustainable Development

Third Edition

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Introduction

A growing area of concern for the international aid community is how best to monitor and deliver emergency humanitarian assistance, mitigate disasters, and make a transition towards sustainable development assistance. In this regard the practitioner is constrained by a lack of a widely accepted set of definitions and concepts that can readily be applied to policy formulation, program design and implementation.

This paper identifies and develops a set of terms and concepts commonly used in monitoring and analysis of violent conflict.

The terms and concepts were chosen during the course of an ongoing literature review. What is presented here, therefore, should be considered to be a work-in-progress open to further refinement and revision.

Some of the terms and concepts attributed to authors cited in the text are *not* necessarily direct quotes. While maintaining the substantive content of a given definition, grammatical and stylistic alterations have been made for the sake of clarity or brevity. The present authors have also given their own definitions of concepts where appropriate. For some terms for which there is no generally agreed-upon definition, we have provided multiple definitions.

List of Terms

Aborted state	Balance of power	Coercive diplomacy
Accelerators	Balkanization	Coexistence
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Connectors	Epidemiological transition	Integration
Conscientization	Essentialism	Interactive conflict resolution
Conscription	Ethnic cleansing	Internal conflict
Consent of the governed	Ethnic war	Internal defense and development
Consociational democracy	Ethnicity	Internal (economic) balance
Consolidated democracy	Ethnicity of ruling elite	Internal security
Consultation	Ethnocentrism	Internally displaced persons
Cost of conflict	Ethnoclass	International conflict management/mediation
Counter-revolution	Ethnodevelopment	Internationalism
Coup d'état	Ethno-nationalism	Intervention
Crimes against humanity	Ethnonationalists/ethnic nationalists	Killing field
Crisis	Ethno-political conflict	Late preventive diplomacy
Crisis management	Ethnopolitical groups	Late warning
Cult of personality	Ethno-sexual violence	Legitimacy
Cultural imperialism	Federalism	Level of visible security
Culture	Federation	Low intensity conflict
De-accelerator	Feud	Lustration
Delegitimation	Food insecurity	Mass-dominated democracy
Demagogue	Food security	Mass media
Demobilization	Foreign internal defense	Media freedom
Demobilized	Foreign or external influence	Mediation
Democracy	Freedom of movement	Mediation process
Democratization	Frozen democracy	Militarization
Demographic pressure	Gender sensitivity	Military civic action
Demographic transition	Gender violence	Military operations other than war
Deterrence	Genocide	Military schools
Development refugees	Gerrymander	Minority people
Devolution	Ghetto	Mobilization
Dialogue	Good governance	Mobilizing factors
Diaspora	Governance	Monitoring
Diplomacy	Grassroots	Multi-track diplomacy
Disaster	Grievance	Nation
Disaster mitigation	Gross domestic product	National liberation
Disaster prevention	Guerilla warfare	National minority
Disaster reconstruction	Health services access	National people
Disaster rehabilitation	Health expenditures	Near crisis
Disenfranchisement	Human capital	Necklacing
Dispute	Human resources	Negotiation
Diversity	Human rights development	Neo-colonialization
Divide and rule	Human rights	Noise
Dividers	Human security	Nomenklatura
Dominant minorities	Humanitarian emergency	Nonalignment
Dynamic variables	Humanitarian intervention	Non-intervention
Early preventive diplomacy	Immunization rate	Nonviolence
Early warning	Income difference	Operational prevention
Economic growth	Income distribution	Outside influence
Elite-dominated democracy	Indigenization	
Emerging infectious diseases	Indigenous peoples	
Empowerment	Indirect aggression	
Enclave	Infant mortality rate	
Environmental degradation	Institutional violence	
	Insurgency	Parastate

Partial democracy	Preventive diplomacy	Spoils system
Participatory democracy	Preventive diplomacy	State
Patron-client relationship	Preventive strategies	State capacity
PDD 25 – reforming multilateral peace operations	Propaganda	State class
PDD 56 – managing complex contingency operations	Proportional representation	State collapse/failure
Peace	Protracted social conflict	State terrorism
Peace building	Public opinion	Stratified society
Peace constituency	Pure mediation	Structural prevention
Peace enforcement	Pyrrhic victory	Structural variable
Peace making	Radical	Structural violence
Peace operations	Rebellion	Sustainability
Peaceful coexistence	Reconciliation	Sustainable development
Peacekeeping	Reconstruction	Sustainable security
Peacekeeping forces	Re-emerging infectious diseases	Terrorism
Peacekeeping mandate	Refoulement	Torture
Peacekeeping operations	Refugee	Totalitarianism
Personal rule	Regime	Track one diplomacy
Phantom/mirage state	Regime duration	Track two diplomacy
Pivotal factors	Rehabilitation	Track three diplomacy
Plebiscite	Reintegration	Transnationalism
Plural society	Relief	Trigger
Pluralism	Repatriation	Truth commission
Polarization	Repression	UN Peace Keeping under Chapter VI
Political and economic discrimination	Residual discrimination	UN Peace Keeping under Chapter VII
Political culture	Resistance movement	Unstable peace
Political	Retrodictive analysis	Vendetta
enfranchisement	Revolution	Violent conflict
Political exclusion	Revolutionary war	Vulnerable groups
Political legitimacy	Rogue state	Vulnerability
Political rights	Sammy Doe factor	Vulnerability analysis
Politically motivated aid	Secret police	War
Politicization	Separatism	War crimes
Power mediation	Small arms	War of secession
Power-sharing	Social capital	Willing executioners
Preventive development	Social constructionism	Witch hunt
	Social justice	Zeitgeist
	Societal collapse	
	Sphere of influence	
	Sphere of obligation	
	Spoilers	

Terms and Concepts Used in Conflict Prevention, Mitigation, and Resolution in the Context of Disaster Relief and Sustainable Development

In Alphabetical Order

Aborted state: A state that has experienced failure even before the process of state-formation was consolidated. (Gros 1992, cited by CIFP 1998: <http://www.carleton.ca/~dcarment/cifp/>)

Accelerators: Events that typically increase the level or significance of the most volatile of the background and intervening conditions; moreover, they often develop a momentum of their own capable of escalating a crisis. (Harff and Gurr 1997: <http://www.bsos.umd.edu/cidcm/mar/pubs.htm>)

Acculturation: Process by which continuous contact between two or more distinct societies causes cultural change. The beliefs and customs of the groups sometimes merge almost equally and result in a single culture. More often, however, one society completely absorbs the cultural patterns of another. This change often occurs because of political or military domination. (Microsoft Corporation 1997-1999: <http://encarta.msn.com/>)

Active discrimination: Deliberate state policies limiting a people's access to political positions or economic opportunities, or pervasive social practice by dominant groups. (Gurr & Haxton, 1996: <http://www.bsos.umd.edu/cidcm/mar/minrept1.htm>)

Adjudication: Instrument of conflict management involving adversaries who have no influence in choosing the third party, only one party required for an intervention to occur, and a judge is the decision making authority. The focus of intervention is a binding, law-based result in the nature of a win-lose outcome. (Kleiboer, 1997; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes.htm>)

Adverse or disruptive regime transitions: Major, abrupt shifts in patterns of governance, including state collapse, periods of severe instability, and shifts toward authoritarian rule. They include collapse of central state authority for two or more years; transition toward autocratic rule by revolution or coup; abrupt transition toward autocratic rule by nonviolent means; and violent regime instability accompanied by revolution or coup, with no increase in autocracy. (Jaggers and Gurr 1995; cited by Esty et al 1995: 2)

Advocacy: Partial third-party entreaties usually on behalf of one party to the conflict (often the weaker one) to external decision makers and power brokers. Advocacy campaigns raise awareness about particular issues and conditions and

aim to bring about policy changes. (Schmid 1998:
<http://www.fewer.org/pubs.thes.htm>)

Affirmative action: The giving of preferential treatment in education or employment to disadvantaged groups in order to compensate for the effects of discrimination.

African Renaissance: A term given currency by South African President Thabo Mbeki, it is a metaphor for a series of positive events occurring in Africa -- in contrast to the horrors of Rwanda, Sierra Leone, and Somalia --such as the end of apartheid and economic and political renewal even in countries long-- considered "basket cases" like Mozambique and Uganda. (Ottaway 1999:
www.ceip.org/programs/democr/ThinkAgainAfrica.htm)

Aggravating factors: Factors that can add to the weight of mobilizing and/or pivotal factors. They can differ per phase of a conflict. They are often important with regard to the (de-)escalation of a conflict. For example, the uncontrolled proliferation of small arms in an unstable political system can tilt the balance toward violent solutions instead of political debate. Aggravating factors are often related to the policies of the governments or external actors involved. (Arias Foundation 1998: 8)

Aggression: Use of armed force by a state against the sovereignty, territory, integrity or political independence of another state, or in any manner inconsistent with the charter of the United Nations. (UN 1994)

Alienation: A process whereby an individual or group is estranged from larger social units, including family, community, or nation-state.

Amnesty: An act by which the state pardons political or other offenders, usually as a group. In 1977, for example, President Carter granted amnesty to all Vietnam draft evaders. Amnesties are often used as a gesture of political reconciliation. In 1990, the ruling Sandinistas in Nicaragua declared an amnesty for over a thousand political prisoners as a prelude to a general election. Amnesties also sometimes occur after a change of government or regime. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

Anarchic state: A state with no centralized government, where armed groups acting under orders from warlords fight it out for eventual control of a non-existing state. (Gros 1992, cited by CIFP 1998: <http://www.carleton.ca/~dcarment/cifp/>)

Anemic state: A state whose energies have been sapped by counter-insurgency groups seeking to take the place of the authority formally in power. (Gross 1992, cited by CIFP 1998: <http://www.carleton.ca/~dcarment/cifp/>)

Arbitration: Traditional method of dispute settlement whereby the conflicting parties voluntarily seek out a single arbiter or arbitration court to arrive at a final judgement. The arbiter is an authoritative and legitimate third party, superior in strength to the parties to the dispute. The recommendation reached by a (neutral) arbiter is considered binding. (Hamzeh n.d, Kleiboer 1997; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes.htm>)

Armed conflict:

- A) Conflict between two or more parties, but usually between the state and an anti-state group or groups using weapons on a sustained basis.
- B) Combat between forces that both possess weapons. Hostilities of a kind which breach, or threaten to breach, international peace and security, such as invasions, interventions, border clashes and incursions, and also civil strife with some external dimension. Most commonly, this dimension would involve either support from external patrons, or the threat of spillover effects in neighboring countries from refugee flows and the like. (Evans, 1993; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes.htm>)

Assimilation: The process by which individuals or groups are absorbed into and adopt the dominant culture and society of another group. Assimilation usually involves a gradual change and takes place in varying degrees; full assimilation occurs when new members of a society become indistinguishable from older members. (Microsoft Corporation 1997-1999: <http://encarta.msn.com/>)

Autocracy: A government that sharply restricts civil rights and political participation, concentrates most or all political power in the executive, and distributes and transfers political power within a small political elite. (Gurr and Harff 1994: 189)

Autonomy: A political arrangement in which an ethnic group has some control over its own territory, people, and resources but does not have independence as a sovereign state. The specifics of autonomy arrangements vary widely. (Gurr and Harff 1994: 189)

Balance of payments: Measurement of a country's economic transactions with the rest of the world. There are three principal components: the current account, the capital account, and the overall account. If the balance of payments is at a sustainable level, the country is in a state of external equilibrium. (TIID, 1997)

Balance of power: Conflict management method in international relations counter-balancing the hegemonic tendencies of any single power by an alliance or realignment among other states. A balance of an interstate power system is generally considered stable if no single state achieves a dominant position, the independence of the great powers is assured, and major wars are avoided. (Levy 1992; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes.htm>)

Balkanization: To break up into small, hostile units, as happened to the Balkan states (Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Greece, Albania, Turkey and Romania) after World War I. A more recent example occurred in Lebanon during the 1980s, when the country split up into many warring factions with no central authority. The term "Lebanonization" was used for a while as the equivalent of balkanization. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

Bargaining: Process of give and take during negotiations, beginning with a first offer (entry point) from each side and ending –if negotiations are not aborted– with final offers (exit points). Agreements may be reached by compromising on each single issue or by trading concessions on one issue for 'exchanging points' by the other side on another. Homan's Theorem states that the more the items at stake can be divided into goods valued more by one party than they cost to the other, and goods valued more by the other party than they cost to the first, the greater the chances of successful outcomes. (Homans, 1961; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes.htm>)

Basic needs: Minimum requirements of a community for a decent standard of life: adequate food, shelter, and clothing plus some household equipment and furniture. They also include essential services provided by and for the community-at-large such as safe drinking water, sanitation, health and education facilities, protection against human rights violations and gainful employment. (Welsh & Butorin 1990: 98)

Bhutanization: A term coined from the experience of Bhutan to describe a small state that has been semi-absorbed by a larger one. (Hettne 1993: 138)

Bottom up: This term refers to participatory development involving beneficiaries in the design and implementation of development activities from the very inception of that process. (Tisch and Wallace 1994: 161)

Brinkmanship: In political diplomacy or negotiation, the art of taking big risks, even to the brink of war, hoping the adversary will back down. Brinkmanship can be a way of testing an adversary's resolve. Much of brinkmanship consists of bluffing, but it can be a dangerous game to play if either side misinterprets the moves of the other. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

Capacity building: The development of individual and collective abilities or capacities to transform conflict from violence into a positive, constructive force. Collectively, capacity building also includes the development of institutions, both state and non-state, which allow society to handle conflict in non-violent ways. (International Alert 1996; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes.htm>)

Capital flight: The gross or net outflow of financial capital from the country during a specified period of time.

Captured state: A state exhibiting a strong centralized authority that has been captured by members of insecure elites who frustrate or eradicate rivals. A state is “captured” when the elite members disagree on a common set of rules by which to govern. (Gros 1992, cited by CIFP 1998: <http://www.carleton.ca/~dcarment/cifp/>)

Chaos: A condition of total social, economic and political disorder, in which the state is unable to provide for law enforcement and security or deliver basic services, and the economic and other institutions that underpin and sustain normal life in the community collapse.

Child soldier: Any person below 18 years of age who is recruited into an armed force/group and participates in lethal violence or other military support activities such as spying, serving as a messenger or porter, mine clearing, etc. in a political (non-criminal) context. (Rädda Barnen 1998)

Civil disobedience: Refusal to obey unjust laws. This tactic is most effective when used by fairly large groups as a way of getting unjust laws changed. Mahatma Gandhi (1869-1948) and his followers in India mounted many campaigns of mass civil disobedience in their campaign for independence from Britain. The American civil rights movement in the 1950s and 1960s, led by Martin Luther King Jr. (1929-68), used the same tactic. Civil disobedience is usually passive and nonviolent and aimed at bringing injustices to the attention of lawmakers and the public-at-large. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

Civil liberties: The freedom to develop views, institutions and personal autonomy apart from the state. Indicators include free and independent media, freedom of cultural expression, freedom of assembly and demonstration, protection from human rights abuses, and personal social freedoms such as choice of marriage partner and size of family. (Freedom House 1992: 67)

Civil-military operations: Activities in support of operations including the participation of both the military forces and civilian authorities.

Civil society:

- A) The collective entity that exists independent of the state composed of NGOs, social movements, and professional and voluntary associations. Civil society occupies a public space between citizen and government and between economy and state. It creates a network of pressure groups able to resist the holders of state power, if necessary. (Seligman 1992; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes.htm>)
- B) The total network of private, voluntary organizations. Many terms have been used to describe the organizations that comprise civil society, including non-governmental organizations, private voluntary organizations, grassroots

support organizations, private/public organizations, secondary organizations, and voluntary organizations. The literature from these organizations suggests that an effective functioning civil society is one of the key prerequisites for survival of a democratic political system. (TIID 1997)

- C) The social, economic, and political groupings that structure the demographic tissue; distinct and independent of the state but potentially under state control, performing demand and support functions in order to influence, legitimize, and/or even replace some of the activities of the state (Zartman 1995: 6)

Civil war: An armed conflict between groups within the same country. Warring factions each control territory, have a functioning government, identifiable regular armed forces, and the allegiance of a significant portion of the nation's citizens.

Clan-katura: A derivative of the term nomenklatura, it refers to the practice of appointing members of one's clan to positions of influence and control over civil and military institutions. This practice was widespread in Somalia under the 1969-1991 Siyad regime. (Adam 1995: 71-72)

Cleavage: Socially maintained distinctions among groups in stratified societies. (Gurr and Harff 1994: 193)

CNN factor:

- A) Alleged emotional influence of massive and direct television coverage and consequent mass arousal on governmental decision making in humanitarian emergency situations. (Leitenberg, 1997; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes.htm>)
- B) The dependence of political will on media coverage of humanitarian disaster. (Schmeidl and Jenkins 1998)
- C) The rule of thumb to ignore foreign problems that do not make headlines, but those covered by CNN should have been addressed yesterday. (Regehr, cited by Lederach 1997: 73)

Coalition building: Mobilizing different parties and interest groups sharing an interest in one issue area to prepare for confrontation with an adversary or to end a conflict. (Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes.htm>)

Coercion: The attempt to enforce desired behavior on individuals, groups, or governments. (US DOD: <http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/doddict/>)

Coercive diplomacy: Gunboat diplomacy or form of military-politico strong-arm tactics to force an unwilling party to accept treaty or terms. (Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes.htm>)

Coexistence: A tacit agreement between two or more groups, parties, nations etc. in fundamental disagreement or conflict not to go to war. Coexistence is not

quite the same as peace. Parties remain wary and often hostile toward each other, but accept widely different ideologies and social systems can exist without those differences alone being incentive for war. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

Collapsing state: A state losing physical control of its territory, forfeiting the authority to make collective decisions for the national population. Such a state lacks a monopoly on the legitimate use of force and cannot interact in formal relations with other states as a fully functioning member of the international community. It may become a repressive or predatory regime in conflict with significant segments of the population. A collapsing state may disintegrate functionally (such as Zaire) or physically (such as Somalia). (Baker & Weller 1998: 10)

Collective intervention: The interference by a group of states in another country's internal or territorial affairs. (Gurr and Harff 1994: 189)

Collective responsibility:

- A. The responsibility borne by all participants to abide by a decision and be responsible for its consequences. Britain applies the doctrine to its cabinet, which is collectively responsible to Parliament for its decisions. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)
- B. In contrast with the responsibility of an individual for his or her own actions, this term refers to the accountability of individuals in a group for actions taken on its behalf. For example, a board of directors may share collective responsibility for the direction of a company whether or not all individuals directly participate in a particular strategy. Likewise, it could be said that the Afrikaners share collective guilt for wrongs committed by the apartheid state. Trials for human-rights violations have been often criticized for focusing on the individuals who committed the crimes rather than confronting larger issues such as impunity, chains of command, or collective responsibility.

Collective violence: Situations in which people are harmed by the joint contribution of perpetrators, ranging from a small group to an entire society. The number and type of victims can also range widely: a gang attack on a single person; a person losing property or means of livelihood due to destruction during a riot; or harm to an entire population or ethnic group. Instances of collective violence vary along a continuum from spontaneous actions through premeditated and carefully planned mass-killing projects. (Summers and Markusen 1999: ix)

Combat: A violent planned form of fighting, in which at least one party is an organized force. One or both parties hold at least one of the following objectives: to seize control of territory, to prevent the opponents' seizure and control of territory, or to protect one's own territory. (Dupuy, 1986: 52-53)

Communal contender: Culturally distinct peoples, tribes, or clans in heterogeneous societies who hold or seek a share in state power. (Gurr & Haxton 1996: <http://www.bsos.umd.edu/cidcm/mar/minrept1.htm>)

Complex (humanitarian) emergency:

- A) Natural or man-made disaster with economic, social and political dimensions. A humanitarian crisis in a country, region, or society where there is a total or considerable breakdown of authority resulting from internal or external conflict, requiring an international response that extends beyond the mandate or capacity of any single agency and/or the ongoing UN country program. (UNDHA 1995: <http://www.reliefweb.int/library/mcda/refman/glossary.html>)
- B) Natural or man-made disaster with economic, social and political dimensions. A profound social crisis in which a large number of people die and suffer from war, disease, hunger, and displacement owing to man-made and natural disasters, while some others may benefit from it. Four factors can be measured: the fatalities from violence; the mortality of children under five years of age; the percentage of underweight children under five; and the number of external refugees and internally displaced persons. (Väyrynen, 1998; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes/htm>)

Compromise: A settlement of differences in which each party makes mutual concessions for the purpose of reaching an agreement. It also refers to an agreement blending qualities midway between two different things. Politicians constantly make compromises to keep the widely divergent groups in society satisfied. Without compromise it is difficult to reach agreements and keep government running. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

Concentration camp: Location where selected groups of people are confined under inhumane conditions and sometimes killed for purposes of political persecution. Euphemisms for concentration camps are corrective labor camps, detention centers, and internment camps. The most notorious were those instituted by the Nazis to hold and later exterminate Jews, gypsies, homosexuals, communists, and other groups.

Conciliation: The process by which two sides in a dispute agree to a compromise. The agreement has to be voluntary; the process of conciliation, unlike arbitration, does not compel the disputants to accept the proposed solution. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

Conciliator: A trusted third party who provides a communication link between the antagonist to assist in identifying the major issues, lowering tension, and moving them toward direct interaction, typically negotiation. (Fisher and Keashly 1990 and 1991; cited by Fisher 1997: 164)

Conflict:

- A) The struggle over values or claims to status, power, and scarce resources, in which the aims of the groups or individuals involved are to neutralize, injure or eliminate rivals. (Coser, 1956: 8)
- B) Two or more parties with incompatible interests who express hostile attitudes or pursue their interests through actions that damage the other(s). Parties may be individuals, small or large groups or countries. Interests can diverge in many ways, such as over access to and distribution of resources (e.g. territory, money, energy sources, food); control of power and participation in political decision making; identity, (cultural, social and political communities); status; or values, particularly those embodied in systems of government, religion, or ideology. (Creative Associates International 1998: <http://www.caii-dc.com/ghai/>)

Conflict impact assessment system (CIAS): Method to estimate and evaluate the negative effects of conflict escalation. Early warning systems that alert potentially affected parties of increased conflict escalation risks should also inform their audiences of the costs that a wait-and-see policy is likely to incur. (Reychler, 1997; cited Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes.htm>)

Conflict mitigation/management:

- A) Efforts to contain and reduce the amount of violence used by parties in violent conflict and engage them in a process to settle the dispute and terminate the violence. (Creative Associates International, 1998: <http://www.caii-dc.com/ghai/>)
- B) The reduction or minimization of violent acts normally targeted toward a specific group in order to compel restraint and restore calm. (von Lipsey, ed. 1997: 5)

Conflict prevention: Actions, policies, procedures or institutions utilized in vulnerable places and times to keep states or groups from threatening or using armed force and related forms of coercion to settle disputes. Also refers to actions taken after a violent conflict to avoid recurrence. (Creative Associates International, 1998: <http://www.caii-dc.com/ghai/>)

Conflict resolution:

- A) A process that transforms conflicts in an enduring manner rather than settling disputes or suppressing differences, by addressing basic human needs and building qualities of sustainable relationships between groups through creating structural mechanisms involving equality among identity groups, multi-culturalism, and federalism as appropriate to each situation. (Fisher, 1997: 268-69)
- B) Efforts to increase cooperation among parties to conflict and deepen their relationship by addressing the conditions that led to dispute, fostering positive

attitudes and allaying mistrust through reconciliation initiatives, and building or strengthening the institutions and processes through which the parties interact. Conflict resolution can be used to reduce the chances of violence or to consolidate the cessation of violent conflict to prevent re-escalation. (Creative Associates International, 1998: <http://www.caii-dc.com/ghai/>)

Congo effect: This term refers to a surge in political instability that has threatened several African countries after becoming involved in the war in the DROC. (Duke 1999: A19)

Connectors: Links between people across the lines of conflict. Even in societies where civilian-based civil war rips daily patterns apart, many aspects of life continue to connect people rather than divide them. Common history, culture, language and experience; shared institutions and values; economic and political interdependence; and habits of thinking and acting exist in all societies, including those embroiled by civil war. (Anderson 1999: 23-24)

Conscientization: A term to describe the process whereby people achieve an understanding of the social reality in which they live and their possibilities for actively changing it. (Freire cited by Sørensen 1993: 157)

Conscription: The legal obligation of citizens to perform a stated period of compulsory military duty.

Consent of the governed: The idea that a just government must be based on the consent of the people who live under its jurisdiction. Government must be an expression of popular will. This concept is found in the writings of Western political theorists from the seventeenth to the nineteenth century, especially John Locke, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, and John Stuart Mill. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

Consociational democracy: A type of democratic system characterized by mechanisms serving to promote compromise and consensus among groups in society. Such mechanisms include federalist systems, special legislative practices, and state agencies that facilitate intergroup compromise. (Sørensen 1993: 157)

Consolidated democracy: A democracy in which none of the major political actors consider any alternative to democratic processes to gain power, and no political institution or group has a claim to veto the actions of democratically elected decisionmakers. (Sørensen 1993: 157-158)

Consultation: A knowledgeable and skilled third party who attempts to facilitate creative problem solving through communication and analysis using social-scientific understanding of the conflict process. (Fisher and Keashly 1990, 1991, cited by Fisher 1997: 164)

Cost of conflict: Calculation of conflict cost is notoriously incomprehensive and tends to be limited to direct material and human losses. A fuller assessment should take into consideration the following categories: the human toll with particular consequences for children; the destruction of social fabrics and coping mechanisms; effects on the economy as resource bases are devastated; repercussions when traditional institutions and power relations are altered; threats to regional stability if disputes spill over into neighboring states; humanitarian and reconstruction aid costs for rebuilding war-torn societies; the price tag for peacekeeping; and lost opportunities in development, trade and investment. (Creative Associates International, 1998: <http://www.caii-dc.com/ghai/>)

Counter-revolution: The overthrowing of a revolution and return to the preceding social order. A famous series of counter-revolutions took place throughout Europe in 1848. After revolutions had overthrown monarchies and autocrats all over the continent, a conservative backlash restored the ousted monarchies and aristocrats to power. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

Coup d'état: Seizure of an existing government by a small group. This overthrow is sometimes accompanied by violence. A coup d'état involves relatively few members of the population, and these few are frequently military officers. (Microsoft Corporation 1997-1999: <http://encarta.msn.com/>)

Crimes against humanity:

- A) Murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation, and other inhumane acts committed against any civilian population, before or during war, or persecutions on political, racial, or religious grounds in execution of or in connection with any crime within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal, whether or not in violation of the domestic law of the country where perpetrated. (UN Geneva Conventions 1949 & additional protocols)
- B) The following acts when committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack against civilian population on national, political, ethnic, racial or religious grounds: Murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation, imprisonment, torture, rape, persecution on political, racial and religious grounds, other inhumane acts. (UN Geneva Conventions 1949 & additional protocols)

Crisis: A set of rapidly unfolding events in general international systems, subsystems, or a country which raises the impact of destabilizing forces substantially above normal levels and increases the likelihood of the occurrence of violence. (Billing, 1992: 92)

Crisis management: Efforts to keep situations of high tension and confrontation from breaking into armed violence, usually involving threats of force. (Creative Associates International, 1998: <http://www.caii-dc.com/ghai>)

Cult of personality: The enormous power of the leader of authoritarian regimes, reinforced and enhanced by exaggerated propaganda centered on him personally. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

Cultural imperialism: The attempt of one society to impose its values on another. (Tisch and Wallace 1994: 161)

Culture: The system of values, customs, beliefs, myths and the historical, philosophical, legal, and religious heritage by and through which a society defines itself and is able to function as a relatively self-contained entity. Culture is rarely factored explicitly into development models and strategies. Some believe that the neglect of culture has been an important reason for development failure and also for the emergence of violent conflict. (Welsh & Butorin, 1990: 272)

De-accelerator: A significant cooperative event or shift in policy that tends to de-escalate crisis. (Harff and Gurr 1997: <http://www.bsos.umd.edu/cidcm/mar/pubs.htm>)

Delegitimation: A process by which a government's basis for its right to govern is eroded. (Sørensen 1993: 158)

Demagogue: A leader who wins political support by playing to popular fears and prejudices, trying to build up hatred for certain groups. Adolph Hitler, who stirred up the masses by convincing them Jews were responsible for German ills, was a demagogue. In the US, Senator Joseph McCarthy (1908-1957) who led a "witch hunt" for communists in the US during the 1950s, was also a demagogue. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

Demobilization: The process of converting a fighter into a civilian. A fighter is in the process of demobilizing after reporting to an assembly area or camp, surrendering weapon and uniform, but awaiting final discharge. Personnel in assembly areas usually register soldiers for receipt of benefits, whether cash or in-kind. (USAID 1998: 6)

Demobilized: A fighter is demobilized after receiving discharge papers and leaving the assembly area. Reporting to an assembly area is not always a component of demobilization, even in a post-conflict situation. (USAID 1998: 6)

Democracy:

- A) A system of government containing three essential conditions: meaningful competition among individuals and groups for representation in positions of government power; institutional channels for participation in public affairs and

policymaking that are inclusive of all social and economic groups; and individual, civil and political liberties, including freedom of expression, freedom of the press, and freedom of assembly to ensure the integrity of political competition and participation.

- B) A political system with a competitive process for choosing leadership; established, publicly known and open decision making processes; institutionalized citizen participation in decision making; and institutionalized protections for participating citizens. (TIID, 1997)

Democratization: A process of change toward more democratic forms of rule. The first phase involves the breakdown of the nondemocratic regime. In the second phase, the elements of a democratic order are established. During the third phase, the new democracy is further developed; eventually, democratic practices become an established part of the political culture. (Sørensen 1993: 158)

Demographic pressure: Pressures deriving from four sources: high population density relative to food supply and other life-sustaining resources; group settlement patterns that affect the freedom to participate in common forms of human and physical activity, including economic productivity, travel, social interaction, religious worship, etc.; settlement patterns and physical settings, including border disputes, ownership or occupancy of land, access to transportation outlets, control of religious or historical sites, and proximity to environmental hazards; and skewed population distributions, such as “youth or age bulge,” or from divergent rates of population growth among competing communal groups. (Baker & Weller 1998: 21)

Demographic transition: A term which describes the movement from high birth rates and high death rates to low birth and death rates. In the first stage, both the birth and death rates are high. Although both rates are very high, it is assumed that the greatest variation is caused by deaths stemming from wars, famines and diseases. The population remains at a low but fluctuating level. The second stage is characterized by continuing high birth rates accompanied by a fall in death rates. As a result, life expectancy increases and population begins to expand. The third stage is characterized by a stabilization of deaths at a low level and a reduction of the birth rate. By the fourth stage, birth and death rates have stabilized and the population is stationary. (TIID, 1997)

Deterrence: Threat-based dissuasive method of conflict escalation prevention that acts on the political will of an opponent in an attempt to restrain him or her from engaging in aggression or continuing further aggression. Deterrence is derived from the possession of credible power instruments to inflict high or unacceptable damage onto an opponent, thereby presumably restraining the latter from exploiting opportunities and pursuing expansionist intentions. (Lutz, 1980: 16-23)

Development refugees: Also called ecological refugees, this term refers to tribal or other peoples displaced by major infrastructural or industrial projects that affect local ecosystems and ways of life. (Hettne 1993: 130-131.)

Devolution: The redistribution or delegation of political power away from a centralized body to a lower, often regional, authority. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

Dialogue: A common response to destructive conflict between groups. Dialogue is primarily directed toward increasing understanding and trust among participants with some eventual positive effects on public opinion, rather than the creation of alternative solutions to the conflict. (Fisher, 1997: 121)

Diaspora: A historical dispersion of a group of people deriving from similar origins. For example, the African Diaspora includes African Americans, Africans, Caribbeans, Afro-Russians, Black Brazilians, Afro Latinos, etc. (UMD Diversity Dictionary, <http://www.inform.umd.edu/EdRes/Topic/Diversity/Reference/divdic.html>)

Diplomacy: The conduct of international relations by negotiation rather than force, propaganda, or recourse to law, and by other peaceful means (such as gathering information or engendering good-will) either directly or indirectly designed to promote negotiation. It is an activity regulated by custom and by law, though flexibility remains one of its vital features. (Berridge, 1995; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes/htm>)

Disaster: The occurrence of a sudden, major misfortune disrupting the basic fabric and normal functioning of a society or community. An event or series of events which gives rise to casualties and/or damage or loss of property, infrastructure, essential services or means of livelihood on a scale beyond the normal capacity of affected communities to cope without assistance. (UNDHA 1995: <http://www.reliefweb.int/library/mcda/refman/glossary.html>)

Disaster mitigation: A collective term used to encompass all activities undertaken in anticipation of the occurrence of a potentially disastrous event, including preparedness and long-term risk assessment. (UNDHA 1995: <http://www.reliefweb.int/library/mcda/refman/glossary.html>)

Disaster prevention: Originally defined as measures designed to prevent natural phenomena from causing or resulting in disaster or other emergency situations, the term has now been largely replaced by 'mitigation' in the recognition that few natural disasters can be definitively prevented. (UNDHA 1995: <http://www.reliefweb.int/library/mcda/refman/glossary.html>)

Disaster reconstruction: Longer term activities designed to augment critical infrastructure and promote development goals. This follows disaster relief and

rehabilitation but should be viewed as a part of a continuum. (USAID, undated: <http://www.info.usaid.gov/pubs/ads/glossary.htm>)

Disaster rehabilitation: Intermediate term activities to assist disaster stricken populations to return to a state of viability. A secondary priority to life-sustaining disaster relief. (USAID, undated: <http://www.info.usaid.gov/pubs/ads/glossary.htm>)

Disenfranchisement: A lack of political, economic or social stake in the present and future well-being of the state. (von Lipsey, ed. 1997: 19)

Dispute:

- A) Differences over negotiable interests, choices and preferences found in all human relationships. (Fisher, 1997: 32)
- B) Disagreements between states (or within states) serious enough to amount to a potential threat to international peace and security, but not yet reaching the stage of hostilities. Issues here might typically be territorial claims, access to natural resources, access to transport routes and outlets to the sea, other perceived threats to national economic interests, major ideological disagreements or questions about treatment of ethnic minorities. (Evans, 1993: 7)

Diversity: A situation that includes representation of multiple (ideally all) groups within a prescribed environment, such as a university or workplace. This word most commonly refers to differences between cultural groups, although it is also used to describe differences within cultural groups, e.g. diversity within the Asian-American culture including Korean Americans and Japanese Americans. An emphasis on accepting and respecting cultural differences by recognizing that no one culture is intrinsically superior to another underlies the current usage of the term. (UMD Diversity Dictionary, <http://www.inform.umd.edu/EdRes/Topic/Diversity/Reference/divdic.html>)

Divide and rule: The practice of keeping power by making sure enemies are always divided and therefore too weak to mount an effective challenge. The Roman Empire perfected the strategy of divide and rule, and the British Empire employed the same tactic. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

Dividers: Systems and institutions that historically or traditionally separate people and can thus cause tension between them. These include systems of discrimination, exclusion, and dominance, or might include spatial separation when different groups occupy separate areas. Such systems and institutions may promote or reflect long-standing tensions between groups and can cause – or be manipulated to cause – conflict. (Anderson 1999: 32)

Dominant minorities: Numerically small ethnic groups exercising a preponderance of both political and economic power within a society. Contemporary examples include South Africans of European descent and the Alawis of Syria. (Gurr and Harff 1994: 190)

Dynamic variables: Short-term, often sudden, political, economic, or other developments – or perceptions– that impact a country's stability. These variables must be traced to assess whether a country is moving toward or away from violent conflict.

Early preventive diplomacy: The provision of skilled assistance through good offices, mediation and the like in order to resolve disputes well before the likelihood of eruption into armed conflict. (Evans, 1993: 10)

Early warning: The systematic collection and analysis of information coming from areas of crises for the purpose of anticipating the escalation of violent conflict; the development of strategic response to these crises; and the presentation of options to critical actors for the purpose of decision making. (FEWER, 1997; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes/htm>)

Economic growth: The steady process by which the productive capacity of the economy is increased over time to bring about rising levels of national output and income. (Todaro 1996: 688)

Elite-dominated democracy: System in which traditional rulers remain in control, even if pressured from below, and successfully use strategies of either compromise or force –or some mix of the two– to retain at least part of their power. (Sørensen 1993: 158)

Emerging infectious diseases: Pathogen-induced human illnesses which have increased in lethality, transmissibility, and/or expanded their geographical range since 1973. (Price-Smith 1999: 5-6)

Empowerment: An enabling condition manifested by individual self-assertion, collective mobilization, resistance and/or protest challenging existing power relations. It entails a process aimed at changing the nature and consequently the distribution of power. (TIID, 1997)

Enclave: An area surrounded or enclosed by territories belonging to another country. The area of Nagorno-Karabakh, for example, is an Armenian enclave within the state of Azerbaijan (and the source of a long-running war.) The term can also be used for a country or territory divided along sectarian grounds. One might speak, for example, of a Roman Catholic enclave within largely Protestant Northern Ireland. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

Environmental degradation: The decline in quality of the physical environment such as air, soil, and water and/or the reduction of available natural resources, generally stemming from human abuse.

Epidemiological transition: The process through which, as incomes and health technologies improve, the incidence of infectious and preventable diseases drops and overall health status improves. In their later stages, chronic and non-communicable diseases are the primary health concerns for all age groups. The epidemiological transition normally parallels the demographic transition. (TIID, 1997)

Essentialism: The practice of categorizing a group based on an artificial social construction that imparts the “essence” of that group, homogenizing the group and erasing individual differences. (UMD Diversity Dictionary, <http://www.inform.umd.edu/EdRes/Topic/Diversity/Reference/divdic.html>)

Ethnic cleansing: The systematized elimination of a targeted ethnic group for political purposes. Ethnic cleansing can be carried out through genocidal acts or forced migration. (Weiss & Collins, 1996; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes/htm>)

Ethnic war: Secessionist civil war, rebellion, protracted communal warfare, or sustained episodes of mass protest by politically organized communal groups. (Gurr & Haxton 1996: <http://www.bsos.umd.edu/cidcm/mar/minrept1.htm>)

Ethnicity: The condition of belonging to a particular specific group, i.e. a particular religious, racial, national, or cultural group. (Houghton Mifflin Company 1982: 467)

Ethnicity of ruling elite: The ethnic composition of the ruling class. The comparison of the ethnicity of the ruling elite to that of the population-at-large in an ethnically divided society indicates whether the elite demographically represents a minority group or the population as a whole. (Esty et al 1995: 16)

Ethnocentrism: Belief in the inherent superiority of one's own cultural, ethnic, or political group. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

Ethnoclass: Ethnically or culturally distinct peoples, usually descended from slaves or immigrants, most of whom occupy a distinct social and economic stratum or niche. (Gurr & Haxton 1996: <http://www.bsos.umd.edu/cidcm/mar/minrept1.htm>)

Ethnodevelopment: A pattern of development compatible with ethnic peace. It implies a challenge not only to mainstream development but to the nation state, as it entails development within a framework of cultural pluralism, internal self-determination, sustainability, and territoriality (i.e., that the regions themselves

are to be individually developed, not subordinated to the priorities of the center). (Hettne 1993: 132-135)

Ethno-nationalism: A political movement which aims to secure for an ethnic group a sovereign state of its own. (Lawson, 1995; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes/htm>)

Ethnonationalists/ethnic nationalists:

- A) Regionally concentrated peoples with a history of organized political autonomy with their own state, traditional ruler, or regional government, who have supported political movements for autonomy since 1945. (Gurr & Haxton 1996: <http://www.bsos.umd.edu/cidcm/mar/minrept1.htm>)
- B) Groups that ideologically define a territory as the national home of a particular group. Ethnic nationalist movements seek the status of a majority group within their own state rather than remain as a minority group in another. Hence demands for a “Serbian state” for all Serbs are tied to ideologies that treat nationality as a matter of blood right, and accord citizenship solely on the basis of ethnic ancestry and cultural tradition. (Mason 1995: <http://testweb1.wilpaterson.edu/cohss/polisci/faculty/jmfailed.htm>)

Ethno-political conflict: Open conflict in which groups that define themselves using ethnic criteria make claims on behalf of their collective interests against the state, or against other groups. The 'ethnic criteria' used by a group to define itself may include any combination of shared culture, language, religious belief, nationality, place of residence, race, and collective experience, past or present. The term ethnic group is loosely synonymous with peoples, communal group, and minority and identity group. (Gurr & Harff, 1996; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes/htm>)

Ethnopolitical groups: Non-state communal groups that have acquired political significance in the contemporary world because of their status and political actions. These groups meet one or both of the following criteria: the group collectively suffers or benefits from systematic discriminatory treatment vis-à-vis other groups in a society; the group is the basis for political mobilization and action in defense or promotion of self-defined interests. (Gurr & Haxton 1996: <http://www.bsos.umd.edu/cidcm/mar/minrept1.htm>)

Ethno-sexual violence: Violence of a sexual nature committed on ethnic or religious grounds. In particular, it includes forced impregnation and attacks against human dignity, as well as forced prostitution. (Gurr & Haxton 1996: <http://www.bsos.umd.edu/cidcm/mar/minrept1.htm>)

Federalism: A form of government whereby political power is divided between a central or national authority and smaller, locally autonomous units such as provinces or states. (Microsoft Corporation 1997-1999: <http://encarta.msn.com/>)

Federation: A state made up of a number of subdivisions that share power with the central government. Each of the smaller units retains control of many aspects of its own affairs but grants to the larger political unit the power to conduct foreign policy. The relationship between the states and the central, or federal government, is laid down in a constitution, which cannot be changed without the consent of a specified number of states (in the US, two-thirds). (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

Feud: Long-continued state of hostility between two social groups, such as tribes, clans, or families, and usually characterized by acts of violence. A feud is generally motivated by an initial episode involving an insult or injury that must be avenged. The long-standing and bloody feud that broke out in the late nineteenth century between the Hatfield and McCoy families of Kentucky and West Virginia is famous in American history and folklore. (Microsoft Corporation 1997-1999: <http://encarta.msn.com/>)

Food insecurity:

- **Extremely food insecure:** Populations that have depleted their asset base to such a degree that without immediate outside assistance they will face famine. This requires immediate food and other humanitarian assistance and long-term rehabilitation efforts designed to replenish depleted assets: livestock, tools, seeds, and basic necessities of life as well as some income.
- **Highly food insecure:** Populations that cannot meet their food needs during the current year without reducing consumption or drawing down assets to such a degree that they compromise their future food security. This requires immediate nutritional supplementation for vulnerable groups (usually infants, small children, and pregnant or lactating mothers), including targeted food programs, other forms of income supplementation, or in some cases targeted transfer “safety net” programs.
- **Moderately food insecure:** Populations that can meet their food needs for the current year, but only by drawing down savings or relying heavily on secondary income activities, or transfers from external family members. Should market access or income/transfers from secondary sources become compromised, these populations might become highly food insecure in the coming year. No interventions are required but vigilant monitoring of such situations is necessary. Even modest downturns in the fortunes of populations in this category can quickly deplete meager resources and stocks and cause them to descend into the highly food insecure category.
- **Relatively food secure:** Populations that can meet their food needs in the current year without altering normal income activities or depleting savings. Even here, however, monitoring is important. Insect infestations, washouts of transportation links, ethnic conflicts and a host of other factors can quickly turn seemingly food secure situations into food insecure situations. (Checchi and Company and Louis Berger, International, 1998: 49)

Food security: Condition of all people at all times with both physical and economic access to sufficient food to meet their dietary needs for a productive and healthy life. (USAID 1992; cited by TIID, 1997)

Foreign internal defense: Participation by civilian and military agencies of a government in any action program taken by another government to free and protect its society from subversion, lawlessness, and insurgency. Also called FID. (US DOD: <http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/doddict/>)

Foreign or external influence: Political, diplomatic, economic, or military influence on a conflict from actors in or outside countries.

Freedom of movement: The freedom of citizens to move in, around and from their country.

Frozen democracy: Restricted, elite-dominated democracies that are unwilling to carry out substantive reforms. (Karl, cited by Sørensen 1993: 158)

Gender sensitivity: An approach that considers the presence of social, cultural, economic, and political inequalities that may exist between men and women. (Tisch and Wallace 1994: 162)

Gender violence: Any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threat of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivations of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life. (United Nations 1993)

Genocide:

- A) Any of the following acts committed with the intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial or religious group, such as: killing members of the group; causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group; deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part; imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group; and forcibly transferring children of the group to another group. (UN 1948 Convention on Genocide).
- B) The attempt to systematically destroy, in whole or in part, a group of people on the basis of their identification with a communal, political, or politicized group, such as nation, ethnicity, language, religion, disability, caste, clan, sexual identity, class, ideology, culture, etc. This destruction is brought about by policies implemented by the political leadership of one group against another, including outright killing of the members of that group or indirect extermination of the group by depriving it of the means to sustain life. While in the legal sense (i.e., the UN Convention on Genocide) the massacre of, say, a village could constitute a genocide, in the popular consciousness the term refers to the destruction of a group on a very large scale, such as the massive slaughters that occurred in Rwanda, Cambodia, and Nazi-occupied

territories. Confusion over the legal and popular senses of the term is quite common and can be problematic. For example, it has been argued that linking the deaths of 500 people to the term "genocide" can be misleading, inflammatory, or diminish its impact as an "early warning" for further slaughter. While the UN Convention on Genocide also includes actions such as forced sterilization or forced removal of the children of a group, in the common sense the term "genocide" refers to directly bringing about the deaths of the targeted group. Actions such as past American policies to sterilize Amerindian women and force children to attend boarding schools where their traditional culture and language was banned are more commonly termed "cultural genocide" or "ethnocide."

Gerrymander: Apportionment of electoral districts so as to give the political party in power an advantage in elections. Gerrymandering is usually accomplished by spreading out the favored party's electorate to enable it to win by a light majority in many districts. This device often produces electoral districts of curious shapes. The term originated in 1812, when Republican governor Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts signed a bill giving his party such an advantage. One electoral district was shaped so fantastically that it was compared to a salamander, and from that the term gerrymander was coined. (Microsoft Corporation 1997-1999: <http://encarta.msn.com/>)

Ghetto: The term ghetto is applied, often derogatorily, to poor crowded urban areas inhabited primarily by minorities. It was originally applied to a section of a European town or city within which Jews were compelled by law to live. (Microsoft Corporation 1997-1999: <http://encarta.msn.com/>)

Good governance:

- A) Efficient, accountable management by the public sector and a predictable and transparent policy framework critical to the efficiency of markets and governments, hence to economic development. (World Bank 1992: 5)
- B) Technical competence and expertise; organizational effectiveness; accountability; rule of law; transparency and open information systems. (TIID, 1997)

Governance: A government's ability to govern; that is, to provide the public goods that cannot be provided by other institutions, to protect citizens, and to develop socially appropriate and responsive policies. The current emphasis on the importance of effective governance to development comes partly from a realization of the vital role of government in creating the physical, legal, and social infrastructure that permits markets to function, private firms to operate, and community-service organizations to flourish. (TIID 1997)

Grassroots: People or society at a local level rather than at the center of major political activity. (Houghton Mifflin Company 1982: 573)

Grievance: In the context of internal conflict, grievance refers to widely shared dissatisfaction among group members about their cultural, political and/or economic standing vis-à-vis dominant factions. (Gurr and Haxton, 1996: <http://www.bsos.umd.edu/cidcm/mar/minrept1.htm>)

Gross domestic product (GDP): The total value of output of goods and services produced by an economy during a specified period, by both residents and non-residents, regardless of its allocation to domestic and foreign uses. (UNDP 1998: 218)

Guerrilla warfare:

- A) Military and paramilitary operations conducted in enemy-held or hostile territory by irregular, predominantly indigenous forces. (US DOD: <http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/doddict/>)
- B) Irregular, usually protracted, warfare by non-uniformed combatants not connected to large (formal) military organization. Guerrilla (Spanish term for 'small war') fighters often avoid direct clashes with regular government forces, engaging in one or several of the following tactics: partisan warfare behind enemy lines, hit-and-run operations, sabotage, ambush, urban terrorism. Violations of laws of war and criminal activities are common and often prevent guerrilla groups from gaining the moral high ground which could induce the people (or minority group they purport to represent) to join forces. (Parkinson, 1979; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes.htm>)

Health services access: The percentage of population that can reach appropriate local health services on foot or by local means of transportation in no more than one hour. (UNDP 1998: 218)

Health expenditures: Expenditures on primary health care including public health, hospitals, health centers and clinics, health insurance schemes and family planning. (UNDP 1998: 218)

Human capital: A general term for the practical knowledge, acquired skills and learned abilities that make an individual potentially productive. The term was coined to draw a useful illustrative analogy between investing resources that increase the stock of ordinary physical capital (tools, machines, buildings etc.) and those that increase the productivity of labor. "Investing" in the education or training of labor is the means of accomplishing the general objective of higher productivity. (Johnson 1994: <http://www.duc.auburn.edu/~johnspm/glossind.html>)

Human resource development: Productive investment in people (training, education, etc.) that enhances their skills and abilities. (Tisch and Wallace 1994: 162)

Human rights:

- A) This term refers to a range of rights and freedoms that are or should be universal to all individuals. These rights are sometimes understood in terms of basic political rights and civil liberties, such as freedom of expression, protection from arbitrary arrest or detention, a fair and impartial judicial system, and protection from torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment. However, there is no general agreement on what constitutes a "human right" nor the relative value of its components. These rights have been more broadly defined to include a range of individual, cultural, and economic rights necessary to enable a life of freedom and dignity. In addition, the women's movement has campaigned to address gender issues (such as domestic violence, freedom to choose or leave a partner, child marriage, and female cutting) more explicitly within a human rights framework.
- B) Human rights are generally classified into three categories, namely the "first generation" of civil and political rights, supplemented by a "second generation" of economic, social, and cultural rights, and now a "third generation" of rights that underscores the right to development and to share in the fruits of the extraction of the common natural heritage of mankind. (Conteh-Morgan, 1994: 69-88)

Human security:

- A) A fundamental departure from orthodox security analysis in which human beings and their complex social and economic relations are the primary referent object rather than the state. Thus, the main focus and starting point is understanding security in terms of the real-life everyday experiences of humanity rather than the experiences of territorially discrete sovereign states. (Thomas 1999: 1)
- B) Safety from such chronic threats as hunger, disease, and repression, as well as protection from sudden and hurtful disruptions in the patterns of daily life – whether in homes, jobs or communities. Such threats can exist at all levels of national income and development. (UNDP 1994: 23)

Humanitarian emergency:

- A) Situations in which large numbers of people are dependent on humanitarian assistance from sources external to their own society and/or are in need of physical protection in order to have access to subsistence or external assistance. (US Mission to the United Nations 1996; cited by Harff and Gurr 1997: <http://www.bsos.umd.edu/cidcm/mar/pubs.htm>)
- B) A profound social crisis in which a large number of people die and suffer from war, disease, hunger and displacement owing to man-made and natural disasters, while some others may benefit from it. (Vayrynen 1996; cited by Harff and Gurr 1997: <http://www.bsos.umd.edu/cidcm/mar/pubs.htm>)

Humanitarian intervention: Reliance on force for the justifiable purpose of protecting the inhabitants of another state from treatment that is arbitrary and persistently abusive. (Gurr and Harff 1994: 190)

Immunization rate: The average of the vaccination coverage of children under one year of age for the antigens used in the Universal Child Immunization Program. (World Bank 1998a: 224)

Income difference: Differences in income levels between individuals, households, spending units, communities, groups or countries.

Income distribution. The distribution of income among individuals, households, or spending units in a given area or country.

Indigenization: A process whereby positions held predominantly by foreigners or another dominant group are replaced by locals. For example, in India in the 1970s there was a strong drive to "indigenize" the social sciences in general and development theory in particular.

Indigenous peoples:

- A) Communities and nations whose historical continuity with pre-invasion and post-colonial societies developing on their territories, voluntarily distance themselves from other sectors of societies now prevailing in those territories, or parts of them. They form at present non-dominant sectors of society and are determined to preserve, develop and transmit to future generations their continued existence as peoples in accordance with their own cultural patterns, social institutions and legal systems. (Cobo 1986; cited by Howitt with Connell and Hirsch, eds. 1991: 11)
- B) Conquered descendants of earlier inhabitants of a region who live mainly in conformity with traditional social, economic, and cultural customs that are sharply distinct from those of dominant groups. (Gurr & Haxton 1996: <http://www.bsos.umd.edu/cidcm/mar/minrept1.htm>)

Indirect aggression: The dispatching by a state, or on behalf of a state, of armed bands, groups, irregular forces or violent persons into the territory of another state which then applies armed force on a large scale. (Demurkenko & Nikitin, 1997; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes.htm>)

Infant mortality rate: The annual number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 births. More specifically, the probability of dying between birth and exactly one year of age times 1,000. (World Bank 1990: 256)

Institutional violence: Argument made for including some corporate activities within the realm of violence. Many people are harmed as the result of unsafe products, contamination of the environment, and other business practices based more on competitiveness and profitability than on concerns with the impact on

social welfare and public health. For example, a company's decision to dump or ignore toxic waste is a non-governmental activity in which the work of an institution could harm other people. Institutional violence results from "ordinary" work and daily activities. Incremental contributions can be made to the escalation of violence without emotion or attention, and do not have to follow from heated conflict. (Summers and Markusen 1999: xi)

Insurgency: An organized movement aimed at the overthrow of a constituted government through use of subversion and armed conflict. (US DOD: <http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/doddict/>)

Integration: Incorporation of different groups into a society in which access to education, public or private facilities, employment, and ownership or inheritance of property are not limited due to membership in an identity group (e.g. ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation). It differs from assimilation in that various identities and traditions are retained and respected.

Interactive conflict resolution: Involves small group problem-solving discussions between unofficial representatives of identity groups or states engaged in destructive conflict facilitated by an impartial third party, group or panel of social scientist-practitioners. (Fisher 1997: 8)

Internal conflict: Any conflict or dispute based on communal or social identity, including language, race, religion, sect, ethnicity, caste, class, clan, or some combination of these. (Baker & Weller 1998: 11)

Internal defense and development: The full range of measures taken by a nation to promote its growth and protect itself from subversion, lawlessness, and insurgency. Also called the IDAD strategy. (US DOD: <http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/doddict/>)

Internal (economic) balance: A situation of relatively full employment of labor and capital along with stable prices. A country which enjoys this balance will be using its economic resources fully. (TIID, 1997)

Internal security: The state of law and order prevailing within a nation. (US DOD: <http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/doddict/>)

Internally displaced persons: Individuals who have been forced to flee their homes for the same reasons as refugees but have not crossed an internationally recognized border. (UNHCR; cited by USAID 1998: 1)

International conflict management/mediation: An extension of the negotiation process whereby an acceptable third party intervenes to change the course or outcome of a particular conflict. This is likely to occur when a conflict has gone on for some time, the efforts of individuals or actors involved have reached an impasse, neither actor is prepared to countenance further cost or escalation of

the dispute, and both parties welcome some form of mediation and are ready to engage in direct or indirect dialogue. (Bercovich 1991: 12)

Internationalism: Sometimes known as 'universalism' or 'interdependence,' this term refers to a belief that each person has a global responsibility – a responsibility to others around the world, beyond direct or short-term self-interest. It combines enlightened self-interest, moral anger at injustice, and solidarity with people in need of help. (Cairns 1997: 57)

Intervention:

- A) A move by a state or international organization to involve itself in the domestic affairs of another state, whether the state consents or not. (Hoffman 1993; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes.htm>)
- B) Deliberate actions taken by individual states, organizations, or a coalition of states in the international community to assist other states or national entities is the favorable resolution of pressing matters of humanitarian, regional, security or international interests. (von Lipsey, ed. 1997: 4)

Killing field: Site where large numbers of political opponents or victims of persecution are executed and/or buried. Such mass murder/grave sites were widely used under the genocidal Khmer Rouge regime in Cambodia, where the term originated.

Late preventive diplomacy: Attempts to persuade parties to desist from conflict when such eruptions seem imminent. (Evans, 1993; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes.htm>)

Late warning: The creation of warning signals after disaster has occurred. (Schmeidl and Jenkins 1998)

Legitimacy: The perception that a government, its leaders, and its policies are just and worthy of support. (Gurr and Harff 1994: 191)

Level of visible security: The amount of visible security forces on the streets, around public buildings, check points, traffic and ID checkpoints.

Low-intensity conflict:

- A) Conflict involving armed combat or acts of terrorism on a protracted but sporadic basis.
- B) A political-military confrontation between contending states or groups below the level of conventional war and above the routine, peaceful competition among states. It frequently involves protracted struggles of competing principles and ideologies. Low-intensity conflict ranges from subversion to the use of armed force. It is waged by a combination of means employing political, economic, informational, and military instruments. Low-intensity

conflicts are often localized, generally in the Third World, but contain regional and global security implications. (US DOD:

<http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/doddict/>)

Lustration: A process designed to weed out public employees with close ties to organizations associated with the former repressive governments. (AAAS 1995: <http://www.aaas.org/communications/media/wnwh/purge.htm>)

Mass-dominated democracy: Democratic system in which mass actors have gained the upper hand over traditional ruling classes. (Sørensen 1993: 159)

Mass media: Government and non-government radio, TV, newspapers, and other electronic media or print publications used as means of mass communication.

Media freedom: The level to which the private sector's radio, TV, and newspapers are allowed to operate independently and free of fear by government closures, reprisal or harassment.

Mediation: A problem-solving negotiation process in which an outside, impartial, neutral party works with disputants to assist them in reaching a satisfactory negotiated agreement. Unlike judges or arbitrators, mediators have no authority to decide the dispute between the parties; instead, the parties empower the mediator to help resolve the issues. The assumption is that a third party will be able to alter the power and social dynamics of the conflict relationship by influencing the beliefs and behavior of individual parties, by providing knowledge or information, or by using a more effective negotiation process and thereby helping the participants settle contested issues. (Moore 1996; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes.htm>)

Mediation process: Typically proceeds through four stages: creating the forum or bargaining framework; information gathering and sharing; problem-solving bargaining; and decision making. (Goodpaster 1997; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes.htm>)

Militarization: A process in which the military and its activities take an increasingly important role in the civilian functions of government. This is normally characterized by a rise in military expenditures, increased induction into the armed forces, and increased military influence in the country's government and politics.

Military civic action: The use of preponderantly indigenous military forces on projects useful to the local populace in fields such as education, training, public works, agriculture, transportation, communications, health, and sanitation, and other sectors contributing to economic and social development. (US DOD: <http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/doddict/>)

Military operations other than war (MOOTW): The range of military actions required by the National Command Authorities, except those associated with major combat operations conducted pursuant to a declaration of war or authorized by the War Powers Limitation Act or a joint resolution of Congress in support of national security interest and objectives. These military actions can be applied to complement any combination of the other instruments of national power. (US DOD: <http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/doddict/>)

Military schools: Military schools or academies which admit students below 18 years of age. In most cases, pupils receive a combination of educational, vocational and military training. If such schools/academies form part of the country's armed forces, which is often the case, the pupils are considered combatants and therefore legitimate military targets. (Rädda Barnen 1998)

Minority people: Groups with a defined socioeconomic or political status within a larger society based on some combination of their ethnicity, immigrant origin, economic role, and religion, concerned about protecting or improving that status. (Gurr & Haxton, 1996: <http://www.bsos.umd.edu/cidcm/mar/minrept1.htm>)

Mobilization: The capacity of an organization that represents an ethnic (or other) group to get its members to support collective action. (Gurr & Haxton, 1996: <http://www.bsos.umd.edu/cidcm/mar/minrept1.htm>)

Mobilizing factors: Issues or processes around which the actors in the conflict are rallied. In each stage of the conflict the mobilization of the groups involved can take a different shape. For instance, an identity-related conflict can express itself around issues of language, religion, territory, etc. The mobilizing factors can change per phase of the conflict. (Arias Foundation 1998: 8)

Monitoring: Standardized collection and organization of information based on regular or continuous observation of and reporting on controversial events in conflict and crisis zones. It is done within a framework of prevention and damage containment, often by impartial outside observers. (Jongman & Schmid, 1994; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes.htm>)

Multi-track diplomacy: A synergy of peace-making efforts by several categories of actors based on their comparative advantage and expertise: governments, professional organizations, the business community, churches, the media, private citizens, training and educational institutes, activists; and funding organizations. (McDonald, 1996; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes.htm>)

Nation: A large group of people bound together by common tradition and culture and usually language. Sometimes used synonymously with state, but this can be misleading, since one state may contain many nations. For example, Great

Britain is a state, but contains the English, Scottish, Welsh, and part of the Irish nations. Single nations may also be scattered across many states, as is now the case with the Kurds. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

National liberation: Usually refers to the freeing of a country from colonial rule, or from oppressive rule of any kind. Wars to accomplish this end are often called wars of national liberation; guerrilla groups (usually leftist) that fight to overthrow their governments sometimes call themselves national liberation armies. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

National minority: Segments of a transnational people with a history of organized political autonomy whose kindred control an adjacent state, but who now constitute a minority in the state in which they reside. (Gurr & Haxton 1996: <http://www.bsos.umd.edu/cidcm/mar/minrept1.htm>)

National people: Regionally concentrated groups that have lost their autonomy to a state dominated by other groups but still preserve some cultural and linguistic distinctiveness and seek to protect or reestablish some degree of politically separate existence. (Gurr & Haxton, 1996: <http://www.bsos.umd.edu/cidcm/mar/minrept1.htm>)

Near crisis: A situation in which the outbreak of major violence is probable. It is characterized by sporadic low-level violent acts; increasing use of inflammatory rhetoric; taking up of arms and threats; and decreasing communication. (Lund 1996: 149)

Necklacing: The practice of using a car tire filled with gasoline to burn a political opponent or member of opposing group. This method has been used as a tool of extreme persecution and terrorism in South Africa and elsewhere.

Negotiation:

- A) A standard diplomatic technique used by states to harmonize their interests or live with their differences by taking into account respective needs and power potential. Negotiations often precede, accompany, or follow other, more violent forms of interaction. Negotiation takes place with a view to achieving either identification of common interests and agreement on joint or parallel action; recognition of conflicting interests and agreement on compromise; or, more often than not, some combination of both. (Berridge, 1995; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes.htm>)
- B) The act or process of conferring with another in order to come to terms or reach an agreement. (Houghton Mifflin Company 1982: 836)

Neo-colonialization: Term for contemporary policies adopted by international and western “First World” nations and organizations that exert regulation, power and control over poorer “Third World” nations, often in the form of humanitarian help or aid. These policies are distinct from but related to the “original” period of

colonization of Africa, Asia, and the Americas by European nations. (UMD Diversity Dictionary, <http://www.inform.umd.edu/EdRes/Topic/Diversity/Reference/divdic.html>)

Noise: This term, often used to explain intelligence failures, refers to critical information being lost in a sea of conflicting or contradictory signals, or due to preoccupation with other matters. For example, in the early stages of the 1994 Rwandan crisis, the international community's attention was on other problem areas and some of the early warnings "got lost in the noise."

Nomenklatura: The practice of appointing loyal political agents to guide and control civil and military institutions often without regard to education and training, technical competence, specialization, or experience. (Adam 1995: 71)

Nonalignment: Refusal to join in coalitions or entangling alliances with other states, especially with major power contenders, in the interest of avoiding embroilment in their quarrels, struggles, and wars. It is a frequent stance of newly independent, precariously established, or weak nations. (Freeman 1997: 198)

Non-intervention: The principle that a nation should not interfere in the internal affairs of another during peacetime. The principle is often little adhered to, especially in regions a great power regards as its own sphere of influence. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

Nonviolence: The policy of pursuing political goals through peaceful protests involving large numbers of people. Nonviolence as a weapon of protest was put into action by Mahatma Gandhi (1869-1948) and his followers in India in their campaign for independence from Britain. Nonviolence, coupled with civil disobedience, was also a main plank of the American civil rights movement in the 1950s and 1960s, led by Martin Luther King Jr. (1929-68). Nonviolence can be effective because it carries a moral authority that violence does not and thus often wins widespread sympathy for protesters. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

Operational prevention: Measures applicable in the face of immediate crisis. It relies on early engagement to help create conditions in which responsible leaders can address and resolve the problem inciting the crisis. (Carnegie Commission 1997: xix)

Outside influence: Influence by actors from within the country who are not direct participants in a conflict. Influence can take the form of economic, political, or military pressure by individuals, countries, civil society, private businesses, or militant groups.

Parastate: The mutant offspring of an expiring failed state boasting certain essential attributes of a normal state but grotesquely lacking in others. (Glenny 1996, cited by Lemarchand 1998: <http://web.africa.ufl.edu/asq/v1/3/2.htm>)

Partial democracy: Governments that have some democratic characteristics, such as elections, but also have some autocratic characteristics, such as a chief executive with almost no constraints on his/her power, sharp limits on political competition, a state-restrained press, or a cowed or dependent judiciary. Most are countries that have recently transitioned toward democracy but have not yet fully replaced autocratic practices and institutions. (Esty et al 1998: 9)

Participatory democracy: A system of government in which individuals and interest groups are involved directly in decision making. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

Patron-client relationship: Relationship in which a patron provides services, rewards, or protection to a number of clients in return for their personal allegiance. The patron controls the resources; the clients are thus in a relationship of dependence. (Sørensen 1993: 159)

PDD 25-reforming multilateral peace operations: Presidential Decision Directive stating the primary mission of the US military to be prepared to fight and win two simultaneous regional conflicts. In this context, peacekeeping can be one useful tool to help prevent and resolve such conflicts before they pose direct threats to our national security. Peacekeeping can also serve US interests by promoting democracy, regional security, and economic growth. The PDD addresses six major issues of reform and improvement: making disciplined and coherent choices about which peace operations to support; reducing US cost for UN peace operations, both the percentage our nation pays for each operation and the cost of the operations themselves; defining clearly our policy regarding the command and control of American military forces in UN peace operations; reforming and improving the UN's capability to manage peace operations; improving the way the US government manages and funds peace operations; creating better forms of cooperation between the Executive Branch, the Congress and the American public on peace operations. (US Government 1994: www.whitehouse.gov/WH/EOP/NSC/html/documents/NSCdoc1.html)

PDD 56 - Managing complex contingency operations (CCO): The Presidential Decision Directive that defines complex contingency operations as peace operations such as the peace accord implementation operation conducted by NATO in Bosnia (1995-present) and the humanitarian intervention in Northern Iraq called Operation Provide Comfort (1991). Foreign humanitarian assistance such as Operation Support Hope in Central Africa (1994) and Operation Sea Angel in Bangladesh (1991) are also considered CCOs. Unless otherwise directed, this PDD does not apply to domestic disaster relief or to relatively

routine or small-scale operations, nor to military operations conducted in defense of US citizens, territory, or property, including counter-terrorism and hostage rescue operations and international armed conflict.

To best respond to these types of CCOs, the PDD has specified the need of the US Government to better institutionalize Military and Civilian agency linkages so that they operate in a synchronized manner through effective inter-agency management and the use of special mechanisms to coordinate agency efforts. The PDD requires that a Political-Military implementation plan or (Pol-Mil plan) be developed as an integrated planning tool for coordinating US government actions in a CCO. The Pol-Mil includes a comprehensive situation report, mission statement, agency objective, and desired end state. (US government, 1997: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/WH/EOP/NSC/html/documents/NSCDoc2.html>)

Peace:

- A) Political condition other than organized armed conflict (war), often distinguished from a situation of non-war (neither war nor peace). (Evans & Newnham, 1992; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes.htm>)
- B) Positive definitions based on four concepts: peace as harmony (stressing absence of conflict); peace as order (stressing stability and 'peace through strength'); peace as justice (stressing absence of domination and poverty); and peace as conflict management (stressing peace as process for obtaining interests and needs rather than as an end in itself). (Banks, 1987, cited by Burgess & Burgess, 1997; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes.htm>)

Peace building:

- A) The employment of measures to consolidate peaceful relations and create an environment that deters the emergence or escalation of tensions which may lead to conflict. (International Alert 1995; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes.htm>)
- B) The effort to promote human security in societies marked by conflict. The overarching goal of peace building is to strengthen the capacity of societies to manage conflict without violence, as a means to achieve sustainable human security. (CPCC, undated: <http://www.cpcc.ottawa.on.ca/chart-e.htm>)

Peace constituency: Peoples from different sectors of civil society whose prevailing interest is the development of sustainable peace and whose activities are based on long-term commitment. (International Alert, cited by Van Tongeren 1998: 22)

Peace enforcement:

- A) The application of military force or threat of its use, normally pursuant to international authorization, to compel compliance with generally accepted resolutions or sanctions to maintain or restore peace and support diplomatic efforts to reach a long-term political settlement. The primary purpose of peace

enforcement is the restoration of peace under conditions broadly defined by the international community (UNDHA 1995:

<http://www.reliefweb.int/library/mcda/refman/glossary.html>)

- B) The use or threat of armed force as provided for in Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter aimed at restoring peace by military means such as in Korea (1950-1953) or Iraq (1991). It can take place without the agreement and support of one or all of the warring parties. It can refer to both an inter-state or an intrastate conflict, to [serve] the mitigation of a humanitarian emergency or in situations where the organs of state have ceased to function. Peace enforcement actions include carrying out international sanctions against the opposing sides, or against the side that represents the driving force in the armed conflict; isolating the conflict and preventing arms deliveries to the area, as well as preventing its penetration by armed formations; delivering air or missile strikes on positions of the side that refuses to halt its military actions; and rapid deployment of peace forces to the combat zones in numbers sufficient to carry out the assigned missions, including the localizing of the conflict and the disarming or eradicating of any armed formations that refuse to cease fighting. (Demurenko & Nikitin, 1997; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes.htm>)

Peace making: A process of diplomacy, mediation, negotiation, or other forms of achieving peaceful settlements that arrange ends to disputes. (UNDHA 1995:

<http://www.reliefweb.int/library/mcda/refman/glossary.html>)

Peace operations: The umbrella term which encompasses three types of activities: activities with predominately diplomatic orientation, (preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peace building); and two complementary, predominately military activities, namely peacekeeping and peace enforcement. (UNDHA 1995: <http://www.reliefweb.int/library/mcda/refman/glossary.html>)

Peaceful coexistence: A phrase that was frequently used during the Cold War, to refer to the idea that even though the Soviet Union and the US had differing social systems and were in an adversarial relationship, they could still exist together without resorting to war. The phrase describes any situation in which rivals need to work out a "live and let live" arrangement. (Fast Times 1999:

<http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

Peacekeeping (PK): Neutral military or para-military operations undertaken with the consent of all major belligerents, designed to monitor and facilitate implementation of existing truces and support diplomatic efforts to reach a long-term political settlement. (UNDHA 1995:

<http://www.reliefweb.int/library/mcda/refman/glossary.html>)

Peacekeeping forces: Civilian and military personnel designated by the national governments of the countries participating in the peace operation. These personnel are placed at the disposal of the international organization under

whose mandate the given operation is being conducted. Generally, peacekeeping forces are made up of national contingents under international command. Each national contingent is assigned either a zone of responsibility or specific functional duties. (Demurenko & Nikitin; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes.htm>)

Peacekeeping mandate: The UN's interpretation of the use of force in self-defense is ambiguous. PK has traditionally been described as a non-coercive instrument, but since 1973, the guidelines approved by the Security Council for each PK force have stipulated that self-defense is deemed to include resistance to attempts by forceful means to prevent the PK force from discharging its duties. (British Army, 1997; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes.htm>)

Peacekeeping operations: A common term used for various types of activities, such as resolve conflict; prevent conflict escalation; halt or prevent military actions; to uphold law and order in a conflict zone; conduct humanitarian actions; restore social and political institutions whose functioning has been disrupted by the conflict; and restore basic conditions for daily living. The distinctive feature of peacekeeping operations is that they are conducted under a mandate from the United Nations or regional organizations whose functions include peace support and international security. (British Army 1997; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes.htm>)

Personal rule: A system of government based on personal loyalty toward the leading figure of the regime, the strong man. The important positions of the state are filled with followers of the strong man. Their allegiance is reinforced by their sharing of the spoils of office. (Sørensen 1993: 159)

Phantom/mirage state: A state exhibiting a semblance of authority in certain limited areas, but non-existent in all others. (Gros 1992, cited by CIPF 1998: <http://www.carleton.ca/~dcarment/cifp/>)

Pivotal factors: Single or (most likely) configurations of factors that show up in (almost) all stages of the life-cycle of the conflict. As such, they can be seen as key factors leading to escalation or de-escalation. They lie at the root of the conflict and as such are most important in policy making, as they need to be addressed in order to resolve the conflict. (Arias Foundation 1998: 7)

Plebiscite: A vote of all the people in a territory or country on an important issue, usually a matter of national sovereignty. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

Pluralism: A strategy for accommodating ethnic minorities that recognizes their individual and collective right to preserve their language, values, and lifeways in coexistence with those of the dominant group. (Gurr and Harff 1994: 192)

Plural society: A society consisting of a number of ethnic groups, each with a distinct collective identity and interests, who are not ranked or stratified in relationship to one another. (Gurr and Harff 1994: 192)

Polarization: Showing two contrary directions and tendencies. In political speech, the term has come to refer to the process by which two sides in a dispute or political issue move steadily further apart so that no rational solution or dialogue seems possible. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

Political and economic discrimination: The systematic and selective limitation of individual access to political positions or economic opportunities based on ascribed characteristics, such as political affiliation, income, gender, ethnicity, religion, caste etc. (Gurr & Haxton, 1996: <http://www.bsos.umd.edu/cidcm/mar/minrept1.htm>)

Political culture: The system of values and beliefs defining the context and meaning of political action. (Huntington cited by Sørensen 1993: 159)

Political enfranchisement: Provides individuals or groups a stake in the political system via a perceived value in the preservation of that system because it works to the benefit of its participants. Some of the mechanisms that can inculcate enfranchisement include legal mechanisms for the preservation of individual, minority, indigenous, and cultural rights; a political framework for the protection of heritage and expression; representational governments that can include specific provisions for proportionality; and judicial and structural checks on majority power. (von Lipsey, ed. 1997: 21-22)

Political exclusion: The exclusion of an individual or group from participation in political processes. This exclusion may stem from law, custom, intimidation or discrimination.

Political legitimacy: The perception of the citizenry that the nation's political institutions and leaders are generally acting in accordance with their interests and needs.

Political rights: The freedom of individuals to participate freely in the political process. In a free society this means the right of all adults to vote and compete for public office, and for elected representatives to have a decisive vote on public policies. (Freedom House 1992: 65)

Politically motivated aid: Aid given primarily to benefit the donor. (Tisch and Wallace 1994: 163)

Politicization: The giving of a political character to an issue. For example, if a debate over some previously non-political issue becomes divided along party

political lines, the division is characterized as a politicization of the debate. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

Power mediation: A process in which an intermediary provides the functions of pure mediation and adds the use of leverage in the form of promised rewards or threatened punishment to move the parties toward a settlement. (Fisher & Keashly 1990, 1991; cited by Fisher 1997: 164)

Power-sharing: A strategy for accommodating ethnic minorities based on the assumption that ethnic identities and organizations are the basic elements of society. Political power is exercised jointly by these groups, each of which is represented in government and each of which has veto power over policies that adversely affect group members. (Gurr and Harff 1994: 192)

Preventive development: Refers to the conscious use of relief and sustainable development resources to strengthen conflict-prone societies' capacities to resolve disputes nonviolently. Sustainable development initiatives in the areas of humanitarian assistance, economic growth, democracy and environment are designed in such a framework to address the root causes of conflict in violent-prone environments. Special care is also given to ensure that sustainable development initiatives are designed and implemented to avoid exacerbating or creating violent-prone disputes. (USAID: personal communiqué)

Preventive diplomacy:

- A) Action taken in vulnerable places and times to avoid the threat or use of armed force and related forms of coercion by states or groups to settle political disputes that can arise from the destabilizing effects of economic, social, political, and international change. (Lund 1996: 37)
- B) Measures taken to prevent the breakdown of peaceful conditions. It aims to prevent existing tensions from escalating into violence and to contain the spread of conflict when it occurs. (International Alert 1995; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes.htm>)

Preventive strategies: Effective preventive strategies rest on three principles: early reaction to signs of trouble requiring early detection and skilled analysis of developing trends; a comprehensive, balanced approach to alleviate pressures that trigger violent conflict and an effective response requiring a coordinated range of political, economic, social, and military measures; and an extended effort to resolve the underlying root causes of violence. Two sub-categories can be identified: operational prevention measures applicable in the face of immediate crisis; and structural prevention measures to ensure that crises do not arise in the first place or, if they do, that they do not recur. (Carnegie Commission; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes.htm>)

Propaganda: Dissemination of ideas and information for the purpose of inducing or intensifying specific attitudes and actions. The word suggests connotations of

appeal to passion and prejudice through false or misleading distortion of fact. (Microsoft Corporation 1997-1999: <http://encarta.msn.com/>)

Proportional representation: Electoral system designed to produce legislative bodies in which the number of seats held by any group or party is proportional to the number of votes cast for members of that group. There are several variations of this system. One purpose has been to provide minority groups with a degree of representation that may have been denied to them under a “first-past-the-post” system.

Protracted social conflict: Ongoing and apparently irresolvable conflicts mostly in developing countries centered on religious, cultural, or ethnic communal identity which in turn is dependent upon the satisfaction of basic needs such as security, communal recognition and distributive justice. (Azar, 1986, 1990, cited by International Alert, 1996; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes.htm>)

Pure mediation: A process through which a skilled intermediary attempts to facilitate a negotiated settlement on a set of specific substantive issues through the use of reasoning, persuasion, control of information and suggestion. (Fisher & Keashly 1990, 1991; cited by Fisher 1997: 164)

Pyrrhic victory: A victory in which the victor pays too high a price to make it worthwhile. The phrase comes from the victory of Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, over the Romans at Asculum in 279 B.C., in which he lost a large part of his army. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

Radical: Advocate of extreme change of political and social institutions. Today, the term ‘radical’ usually connotes extreme liberalism, and ‘reactionary’ is the term used to indicate extreme conservatism. The labels, ‘left’ and ‘right’, respectively, have been attached to these viewpoints. Communism is an example of radical, leftist extremism, and fascism exemplifies the extreme rightist views. (Microsoft Corporation 1997-1999: <http://encarta.msn.com/>)

Rebellion: A concerted campaign of violent action used by organizations claiming to represent an ethnic (or other) group to make claims against the state. (Gurr & Haxton, 1996: <http://www.bsos.umd.edu/cidcm/mar/minrept1.htm>)

Reconciliation: The process through which conditions that lead to conflict are addressed and adversarial relationships are transformed into more harmonious ones. Sustainable peace is maintained as communities use nonviolent channels to resolve conflict, a sense of nationhood is established or restored, and social capital is enhanced.

Reconstruction:

- A) The permanent reconstruction or replacement of severely damaged physical structures, the full restoration of all services and local infrastructure, and the revitalization of the economy. (UNDHA 1995: <http://www.reliefweb.int/library/mcda/refman/glossary.html>)
- B) Economic, political and social re-building of post-conflict state and society, including de-mining, disarmament, reintegration of combatants, return of refugees, resettlement of internally displaced persons, reviving political processes, restoring physical infrastructures, re-starting economic life, conversion to civilian production, re-establishing civilian authority, and conducting new (supervised) elections. (Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes/htm>)

Re-emerging infectious diseases: Pathogen-induced human illnesses that were previously controlled or declining in range and/or incidence, but are now expanding in range, incidence, drug resistance, and increasing transmissibility and/or lethality. (Price-Smith 1999: 6)

Refoulement: A state forcibly returning a refugee or asylum-seeker to a country where his or her life or freedom is threatened. Refoulement is prohibited under Article 33 of the UN Refugee Convention and other international instruments, yet many states violate this obligation and return refugees to countries where they are at grave risk. (Amnesty International 1997: 6-7)

Refugee:

- A) A person who, owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, or membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country. (UN 1951; cited by UNHCR 1997: [http://www.unhcr.ch/refworld/pub/state/97/ch2.htm#THE REFUGEE DEFINITION AND REFUGEE REGIME](http://www.unhcr.ch/refworld/pub/state/97/ch2.htm#THE%20REFUGEE%20DEFINITION%20AND%20REFUGEE%20REGIME))
- B) Every person who, owing to external aggression, occupation, foreign domination or events seriously disturbing public order in either part or the whole of his country of origin or nationality, is compelled to leave his place of habitual residence in order to seek refuge in another place outside his country of origin or nationality. (OAU 1969; cited by UNHCR 1997: [http://www.unhcr.ch/refworld/pub/state/97/ch2.htm#THE REFUGEE DEFINITION AND REFUGEE REGIME](http://www.unhcr.ch/refworld/pub/state/97/ch2.htm#THE%20REFUGEE%20DEFINITION%20AND%20REFUGEE%20REGIME))

Regime: A method or system of government. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

Regime duration: The number of years since the last major, abrupt change in regime. Abrupt shifts toward or away from democracy count as regime changes

and reset the duration time to zero. Regime changes that follow state breakdowns and civil war also reset the count to zero. Non-violent transitions from one authoritarian regime to another are considered as a continuation of the same regime. (Baker & Weller, 1998: 10)

Rehabilitation: Assistance provided to victims of disaster to restore affected individuals and communities to self-reliance. (USAID 1998: 6)

Reintegration: The process of facilitating the transition of refugees and internally displaced persons back into their communities of origin. In the context of ex-soldiers, it is the process of facilitating their return to civilian life. (USAID 1998: 6)

Relief: Dispatch of vital material goods and services (clean water, blankets, tents, medicine, food etc.) to victims of disaster. (Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs.thes.htm>)

Repatriation: The sending back of a person to his or her country of origin, as in the repatriation of prisoners of war. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

Repression:

- A) Actions, usually taken by a regime or vigilantes, to restrain a political opponent from mobilizing. It involves both non-lethal and lethal coercive measures. Repression is not the exclusive prerogative of state actors; national liberation movements, resistance groups and terrorist actors also use it for internal discipline. (Hess 1976; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs.thes.htm>)
- B) Government policies that forcefully restrict the movement and political activities of most or all members of a group. (Harff and Gurr 1997: <http://www.bsos.umd.edu/cidcm/mar/pubs.htm>)

Residual discrimination: The result of discrimination policies and/or practices of the past. (Gurr & Haxton, 1996: <http://www.bsos.umd.edu/cidcm/mar/minrept1.htm>)

Resistance movement: An organized effort by some portion of the civil population of a country to resist the legally established government or occupying power and to disrupt civil order and stability. (US DOD: <http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/doddict/>)

Retrodictive analysis: Analysis focused on predicting past events and therefore working from outcomes to antecedents (Schmeidl and Jenkins 1998)

Revolution: Forcible, pervasive, and often violent change of a social, political, or economic order. Revolution is the most extreme political option of a dissenting group, a course taken generally when more moderate attempts to achieve reform

have failed. A revolution is distinguished from a coup d'état, which is a sudden seizure of state power by a small faction that does not necessarily change the social system, and a revolt or rebellion, which may be either a failed attempt at revolution or a violent expression of grievances. (Microsoft Corporation 1997-1999: <http://encarta.msn.com/>)

Revolutionary war: A sustained military conflict between insurgents and central governments aimed at displacing the regime. (Esty et al 1995: 2)

Rogue state:

- A) A states that, for one reason or another, does not feel it should cooperate with the rules established by other nations of the world (Albright 1997: <http://secretary.state.gov/www/statements/970918.html>)
- B) Where once the term meant something specific – a state that had failed to adhere to the rule of law– it has become an elastic catch phrase. Until the 1970s, "rogue" was used to describe regimes whose internal actions – how they treated their own people–were viewed as abhorrent. After 1979, with the advent of the State Department's annual report on state-sponsored terrorism, the criterion for rogue-state status shifted from internal to external behavior. The Clinton administration further developed this theme. North Korea, Iran, Iraq, and Libya are the countries that most consistently made the administration's list of rogue states. Although the term ostensibly refers to violations of accepted international norms, because it is analytically soft and quintessentially political, its use has been selective and at times contradictory. (Litwak 2000: B3)

Sammy Doe factor: Often referred to in studies of military coups, refers to an unlettered, noncommissioned officer who was in the right place at the right time and who, with a handful of equally unlettered comrades, overthrew a regime. (Lowenkopf 1995: 100-101)

Secret police: Special police force organized by autocratic or totalitarian regimes. These forces rely heavily on torture for investigative purposes and detention for isolating prisoners. (Microsoft Corporation 1997-1999: <http://encarta.msn.com/>)

Separatism: A movement by a region or territory or ethnic group to break away from a country of which it is a part. For example, since the fall of communism separatism has broken out in many regions in Europe, where groups of people with a distinct cultural identity have sought to free themselves from the larger nation that formerly contained them. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

Small arms: Weapons capable of being carried and operated by one individual, such as pistols, rifles, light machineguns, and rocket-propelled grenades.

Social capital: This term refers to features of social organizations, such as networks, norms and trust, that facilitate cooperation and coordination for mutual benefit. It is an analogy with notions of physical and human capital in that these networks, like tools and training, enhance individual productivity. (Putnam 1995: http://muse.jhu.edu/demo/journal_of_democracy/v006/putnam.html)

Social constructionism: A perception of an individual, group, or idea that is “constructed” through cultural and social practices but appears to be “natural” or “the way things are.” For example, the idea that women “naturally” like to do housework is a social construction because this idea appears “natural” due to its historical repetition rather than being “true” in any essential sense. (UMD Diversity Dictionary, <http://www.inform.umd.edu/EdRes/Topic/Diversity/Reference/divdic.html>)

Social justice: A condition of society where political, religious, cultural, and civil rights enjoy full protection; there is little or no political or social discrimination; all individuals are free to participate in political processes and society; basic human needs are met for all residents and resources are distributed fairly; rule of law and security is guaranteed.

Societal collapse: The extended breakdown of social coherence: society, as the generator of institutions of cohesion and maintenance, can no longer create, aggregate, and articulate the supports and demands that are the foundations of the state. (Hyden 1992 cited by Zartman 1995: 6)

Sphere of influence: A geopolitical zone within which the interests and influence of a major power are acknowledged by others to be paramount and worthy of deference. (Freeman 1997: 135)

Sphere of obligation: Who or what enjoys the protection of principles of identifiable norms or laws. (Gurr and Harff 1994: 193)

Spoilers: Disgruntled followers, excluded parties and alienated leaders who believe that peace emerging from negotiations threatens their power, worldview and interests, and who use violence to undermine attempts to achieve it. (Stedman 1997, cited by Baker and Weller 1998: 35)

Spoils system: Practice of making appointments to public office and giving employment in the public service on the basis of political affiliation or personal relationship rather than on merit, and the practice of favoritism in the award of contracts for public purposes and the expenditure of public funds. (Microsoft Corporation 1997-1999: <http://encarta.msn.com/>)

State: A political entity that has legal jurisdiction and physical control over a defined territory and the authority to make collective decisions for a permanent population, a monopoly on the legitimate use of force, and an internationally

recognized government that interacts, or has the capacity to interact, in formal relations with other entities. A state must perform minimum functions for the public to maintain social cohesion. (Baker & Weller 1998: 10)

State capacity: One country's ability to maximize its prosperity and stability, to exert de facto control over its territory, to protect its population from predation, and to adapt to diverse crises. In other words, it is the capability of the government to satisfy the state's most important needs: survival, protection of citizens from physical harm as a result of internal and external predation, economic prosperity and stability, effective governance, territorial integrity, and power and ideological projection. (Price-Smith 1999: 8-9)

State class: A group from which elected representatives or government officials are heavily recruited and thus wields predominant influence over the state apparatus. (PCSG 2000)

State collapse/failure:

- A) Failure to perform essential functions a state is normally responsible for, such as defense of its international borders, enforcement of law and order, and delivery of basic services.
- B) The collapse of central authority. State failure can be manifested by revolutionary wars (sustained military conflict between insurgents and central governments aimed at displacing the regime); ethnic wars (secessionist civil wars, rebellions, protracted communal warfare and sustained episodes of mass protest by politically organized communal groups); genocides and politicides (sustained policies by states or their agents); civil wars by contending authorities that result in the deaths of a substantial portion of members of communal or political groups; or adverse or disruptive regime transitions (major, abrupt shifts in patterns of governance, including state collapse, periods of severe instability, and shifts towards authoritarian rule. (Esty et al 1995: 7)
- C) A deeper phenomenon than mere rebellion coup or riot. It refers to a situation where the structure, authority (legitimate power), law, and political order have fallen apart and must be reconstituted in some new form. (Zartman 1995: 1)

State terrorism:

- A) Violent attacks and abductions by security forces or vigilante groups acting with the tacit approval of state officials. (Harff 1986; cited by Harff and Gurr 1997: <http://www.bsos.umd.edu/cidcm/mar/pubs.htm>)
- B) For many people, the concept of "terrorism" applies only to non-governmental groups that use violence against innocent people as a means of attaining their political objectives. Some scholars regard that usage as too limited, however. They argue that governments, too, have used terrorist tactics— in pursuit of national security policy – including arbitrary arrest, imprisonment without trial, torture, and summary execution of members of alleged enemy groups (Summers and Markusen 1999: xi)

Stratified society: A society in which status, power, and wealth are unequally distributed among groups according to their ethnicity. (Gurr and Harff 1994: 193)

Structural prevention: Measures to ensure that crises do not arise in the first place, or, if they do, that they do not recur. Strategies include putting in place international legal systems, dispute resolution mechanisms, and cooperative arrangements; meeting the society's basic economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian needs; and rebuilding nations that have been shattered by war or other major crises. (Carnegie Commission 1997: xix, xxviii)

Structural variable: Indicator that captures long-term conditions of a society that are embedded in its social, political, and other institutional arrangements and lay the foundation of risk assessment.

Structural violence: An important but insufficiently appreciated means by which government policies result in large numbers of deaths: the creation or tolerance of harmful social conditions. While impaired health and life expectancies may result from what we might term behavioral violence, less explicit structural violence can have the same effects. Situations in which a group of people suffer because they are denied resources to meet their basic needs. (Summers and Markusen 1999: xi)

Sustainability: A normative concept that has appeared in development theory as a consequence of the environmental concerns from the early 1970s onwards. The main message it carries is that neither the old nor any new international economic order would be viable unless the natural biological systems that underpin the global economy are preserved. This ecological imperative in turn calls for a redirection of the development process itself. (Hettne 1993: 136)

Sustainable development:

- A) Long-term development efforts aimed at bringing improvements in economic, political, and social status and the quality of life of all segments of the population as well as environmental sustainability.
- B) Broad-based sustainable development has four components. The first is a healthy, growing economy that constantly transforms itself to maintain and enhance the standard of living. Second, the benefits of economic growth are equitably shared; women, minorities, immigrants, the poor, and the handicapped get a fair deal from economic growth. The third component includes respect for human rights, good governance, a vibrant civil society of non-governmental organizations, and an increasingly democratic society. The fourth is sustainability, which means that in the process of economic growth, we do not destroy the environment, enabling our descendants to enjoy the same or higher standard of living. (Weaver et al 1997: 2-3)

Sustainable security: The ability of a society to solve its own law and order problems and security from external threats peacefully without an external administration or military presence. The standard by which one measures sustainability security is the existence of the 'immutable core' of a state, specifically four core institutions: a competent domestic police force and corrections system; an efficient and functioning civil service or professional bureaucracy; an independent judicial system that works under the rule of law; and a professional and disciplined military accountable to a legitimate civilian authority. (Baker & Weller 1998: 10)

Terrorism:

- A) No overall consensus on the strict definition of this term. In academic circles terrorism is widely defined as an anxiety-inspiring method of repeated violent action, employed by (semi-) clandestine individual, group or state actors, for idiosyncratic, criminal or political reasons, whereby –in contrast to assassination– the direct targets of violence are not the main targets. The immediate human victims of violence are generally chosen randomly (targets of opportunity) or selectively (representative or symbolic targets) from a target population, and serve as message generators. Through threats, fear, violence, coercion, intimidation or propaganda, the aim is to manipulate adversaries into meeting the demands of the perpetrators. (Schmid, 1997; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs.thes.htm>)
- B) The unlawful use or threatened use of force or violence against people or property to coerce or intimidate governments or societies, often to achieve political, religious, or ideological objectives. (US DOD: <http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/doddict>)

Torture: Any act by which severe pain, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person for such purposes as obtaining from him or a third person information or a confession, punishing him for an act he or a third person has committed or is suspected of having committed, or intimidating or coercing him or a third person, or for any reason based on discrimination of any kind, when such pain or suffering is inflicted by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official or other person acting in an official capacity. It does not include pain or suffering arising only from, inherent in, or incidental to lawful sanctions. (UN 1984)

Totalitarianism:

- A) A system of government and ideology in which all social, political, economic, intellectual, cultural, and spiritual activities are subordinated to the purposes of the ruler of a state. Among the features of totalitarian dictatorships are a monopoly of mass communications, a secret police apparatus, a monopoly of all effective weapons, and a centrally controlled economy. Totalitarian dictatorships provide no legal means of achieving a change of government. (Microsoft Corporation 1997-1999: <http://encarta.msn.com/>)

B) A modern autocratic government in which the state involves itself in all facets of society, including the daily life of its citizens. A totalitarian government seeks to control not only all economic and political matters but also the attitudes, values, and beliefs of its population, erasing the distinction between state and society. Despite the many differences among totalitarian states, they have several characteristics in common, of which the two most important are: the existence of an ideology that addresses all aspects of life and outlines means to attain the final goal and a single mass party through which the people are mobilized to muster energy and support. (Infoplease: <http://www.infoplease.com/>)

Track one diplomacy: Initiatives taken by governments through traditional diplomatic channels to resolve, prevent, or mitigate conflict.

Track two diplomacy: Initiatives taken by non-governments organizations and individuals to resolve, prevent, or mitigate conflict.

Track three diplomacy: Initiatives taken by international agencies to resolve, prevent, or mitigate conflict.

Transnationalism: The host of activities outside of state-state interaction that involve various NGOs in developing peaceful political relationships. (Montville 1991; cited by Fisher 1997: 12)

Trigger: A significant single event, such as the assassination of a political leader, whose occurrence is likely, given the presence of other theoretically specified conditions, to propel a crisis to the next phase of escalation. (Harff & Gurr 1997: <http://www.bsos.umd.edu/cidcm/mar/pubs.htm>)

Truth commission: A non-judicial temporary fact-finding body which focuses on bringing to light past human rights violations and war crimes. The Truth Commission is usually entitled to grant (partial) amnesty in exchange for full testimony. By bringing alleged perpetrators from all conflict parties together in the presence of former victims or their relatives, a healing and reconciliation process is assumed to become possible. (Ash 1997; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs.thes.htm>)

UN Peace Keeping under Chapter VI: The legal basis for peacekeeping activity under a United Nations mandate. Arts. 33-38 deal with the security Council's role in the Pacific Settlement of Disputes and the process that parties to any dispute should follow, i.e. first seek a solution by negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice. Art. 36 entitles the

Security Council to recommend, at any stage of dispute, appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment. (UN Charter 1948)

UN Peace Keeping under Chapter VII: The legal basis for preventive deployments and peace enforcement actions by, or on the behalf of, the United Nations. Art. 39-51 of the United Nations Charter deals with coercive action with respect to threats of peace, breaches of peace, and acts of aggression. These articles form the legal basis for measures involving the use of armed forces (Art.41) to make effective the Security Council's decisions, and preventive or enforcement measures. (UN Charter 1948)

Unstable peace: A situation characterized by a general level of tension and suspicion among parties. Aspects include diffuse political instability, uncertainty, distrust, and anomie; growing levels of systematic frustration; and increasing social and political cleavages along sectarian lines. (Lund 1996: 149)

Vendetta: Practice of a family taking vengeance on the person who shed the blood of one of its relatives. Vengeance is taken in kind, that is, an eye for an eye, and may also be taken on one of the offender's relatives. It is an established institution in many cultures. (Microsoft Corporation 1997-1999: <http://encarta.msn.com/>)

Violent conflict: The use of armed force by two parties, of which at least one is the government of a state, that results in at least 25 battle-related deaths per year. Armed conflicts are grouped into three categories: minor armed conflicts, in which the battle-related deaths during the course of the conflict are below 1000; intermediate conflicts, in which there are more than 1,000 battle-related deaths recorded during the course of the conflict, and in which between 25 and 1,000 deaths have occurred during a particular year; and wars, in which there are more than 1,000 battle-related deaths during one particular year. The two latter categories are sometimes referred to as major armed conflicts. (Wallenstein & Axel 1994: 333-349)

Vulnerable groups: Any group or sector of society that is at higher risk of being subjected to discriminatory practices, violence, natural or environmental disasters, or economic hardship than other groups within the state; any group or sector of society (such as women, children or the elderly) that is at higher risk in periods of conflict and crisis.

Vulnerability: The predisposition of groups or individuals to be adversely affected by events or shocks.

Vulnerability analysis: Assessment of the vulnerability of various socioeconomic groups by evaluating the risk of exposure to different types of

shocks or disasters and the ability of the population to cope, i.e. to physically survive with its livelihood more or less intact. (World Food Programme: www.wft.it/vam/mapguide.htm)

War:

- A) The continuation of politics with an admixture of other means. (Clausewitz, 1972; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs.thes.htm>)
- B) A state of open, armed, often prolonged conflict carried on between nations, states, or parties. (Houghton Mifflin Company 1982: 1362)
- C) Collective, direct, manifest, personal, intentional, organized, instrumental, institutionalized, sanctioned, and sometimes ritualized and regulated violence. (v.d. Dennen, 1995; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs.thes.htm>)

War crimes: Violations of the law or customs of war. Such violations shall include, but not be limited to, murder, ill-treatment or deportation to slave labor or for any other purpose of civilian population of or in occupied territory, murder or ill treatment of prisoners of war or persons on the seas, killing of hostages, plunder of public or private property, wanton destruction of cities, towns or villages, or devastation not justified by military necessity. (UN Geneva Conventions 1949)

War of secession: Violent conflict in which a regionally based ethnic group attempts to secede from an existing state. (Gurr and Harff 1994: 193)

Willing executioners: Deriving from *Hitler's Willing Executioners*, Daniel Goldhagen's controversial 1996 book documenting the active participation of "ordinary" Germans in the Nazi Holocaust. The term has been applied in other contexts to refer to a constituency's complicity and/or contribution to genocide, mass murder, or other human-rights abuses. For example, supporters of the apartheid regime in South Africa, which relied on violence and coercion, could be termed the willing executioners of that state.

Witch hunt: An intensive effort to discover and expose disloyalty, subversion, dishonesty, or the like, usually based on slight, doubtful, or irrelevant evidence. (Infoplease: <http://www.infoplease.com/>)

Zeitgeist: A German word now commonly used in English. It means literally spirit of the times, and refers to prevailing currents of thought and feeling in a society. For example, an aspect of the Zeitgeist of America in the 1990s is disillusionment with and distrust of political institutions. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

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